## WASHINGTON

Perry Fuller, of Kansas, Nominated for Internal Revenue Commissioner.

Ramors in Relation to Secreta-McCulloch's Retirement.

Passage of the Eight Hour Labor Bill in the Senate.

All Government Employes to Receive the Benefit of the Act.

The Arkansas Belegation Sworn In---Protest of the Democratic Members,

Progress of the Tax Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1868. a About Secretary McCulloch's Resignation-Probable Nomination of Collector

Smythe for the Austrian Mission.
The question regarding the resignation of Secretary McCulloch has grown to be one of the most inble mysteries now perplexing the wise men of ent, and the rank and file of small office ers and private citizens who endeavor to keep transpiring in the select circle which regulates and adjusts the affairs of the nation themselves profoundly puzzled. Statements ming from what have usually been regarded as table sources indicate that if Mr. McCuiloch has nally requested the President to accept his esignation it is not because the latter has used any ive influences to prevent it. Within the past these statements, coming from the best auority, have informed us that the Secretary had sent in his resignation: that the President was hesitating not resigned, although the President wishes him to do so; that the President disclaims any desire to get hatically disclaims any intention of resigning h the President and the Secretary of the Treasury e shown a remarkable degree of caution in speak ng on this question, and it is evident that whatever s transpired between them in regard to making a acancy at the head of the Treasury Department they re anxious that no information of it shall get to the lic in advance of the deed accomplished. A careful and dilgent inquiry into the status of

he McCulloch resignation question, giving every adication its due weight of consideration and aking proper allowance for all statements made o govern public opinion, the following version is probably as close to the real condition of affairs beeen the White House and the Treasury Departent as can be obtained anywhere short of a candid on from the principals concerned :- The ident is subjected every day to a strong pressure ding and representative men urging him to change of Secretaries in the Treasnry. He e certainly not only willing, but anxious, to comply with their wishes. He prefers that Mr. McCulloch nduct accordingly. Mr. McCulloch, however, al. agh he does not seem to be deficient in observaay good reasons why he should remain in ent. Mr. McCulloch will wait until the esident announces in plain terms that his resigna-on, to take effect on a given day, will confer a favor. Judging from all appearances, this question will very shortly be brought to an issue through a written acceptation by the resident of the verbal resignation offered by Secretary McCulloch at the e of Mr. Stanton's rebellion, fixing the date on alch the resignation is to take effect. The lates amor on the subject to-night is to the effect that ir. McCulloch had an interview with the President day, during which a regular flare up occurred. m unable to ascertain what degree of truth there is in the report, as the President refuses to give any

I may add, in connection with this subject, that to be disposed of. I mean Collector Smythe, of New York, who, I hear from a reliable source, is to be nominated for the Austrian mission. I am informed the name of General Rosecranz for the Mexican mission. This will kill off McMahon and the other aspirants for that position.

Mr. Clarke's Reported Resignation.

The statement that S. M. Clarke, Superintendent of the Currency Printing Division of the Treasury, had tendered a conditional resignation is enveloped in a good deal of mystery, and has even been contraappears that for some reason Mr. Clarke a few days since handed to the Secretary of the Treasury his resignation, to take effect on the report of committee, to be appointed by the Secretary, to examine the affairs of his office. The resignation was tendered by Mr. Clarke, it is said, under the impression that the Secretary would decline to accept it, but contrary to expectations the successor should be appointed. Mr. McCulloch, it is understood, refused to comply with the request of Mr. Clarke that a committee be appointed to examine his accounts, and informed that gentleman that be would have to be contented to retire in the same manner as other officers, and leave the investigation of his official affairs to the Secretary of the Treasury. The successor of Mr. said, but circumstances prevent his appointment for a short time to come.

Nomination of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The President has nominated Mr. Perry Fuller,

of Kansas, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of Mr. Rollins resigned. The President has also nominated Mr. Francis R.

Webb, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Zanzibar, The Question of Mr. Evarts' Nomination Postponed.
The Senate Judiciary Committee took up the case

of William M. Evarts to-day, nominated for Attorney General, and postponed it until Saturday. This was desired by some members of the committee, because they had been informed that certain facts were in ion of General Butler's committee which possession of General Butler's committee which would possibly have some effect upon their action. Passage of the Eight Hour Bill by the Senate.

The Senate has passed the House bill providing that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics now or who may be hereafter employed by or in behalf of the government of the United States. It awaits the President's signature to become a law.

Senator Henderson to be Married To-Day. The adjournment of the senate until two o'clock to-morrow was for the purpose of affording members an opportunity to attend the marriage of Senator Henderson, which will take place at the National

Circular from the Chilean Government En-

A circular containing a decree of the Chilean government is being circulated here encouraging emigration to the colony of Magellanes, on the Straits of Magellan, and also giving notice of a great agricultural exposition which is to take place next December at Santiago, and inviting American manufacturers, inventors, artisans and others. The Chilean government in this decree offers liberal inducements to the emigrant, free passage, abundance of tand and a great many attractive

things to those who are needy and adventurous. The colonists will enjoy security of person and pro-perty, free exercise of religion and other republican

The Omnibus Admission Bill.

The Omnibus Southern States admission bill was laid before the President on the 13th inst.; deducting the two intervening Sundays, the constitutional limit of ten days will expire to-morrow, when a veto may be expected or the bill become a law without the President's elementry.

Sentenced in Great Britain. sident to-day sent to the House a me in reply to Representative Robinson's resolution re-questing him to take such measures as shall appear proper to secure the release from imprisonment of bears, Warren and Costello, convicted and sentenced in Great Britain for words and acts spoken and this country by ignoring our naturalization laws, and to take such other measures as will secure their return to our flag with such ceremonies as are appropriate to the occasion. Secretary Seward suggests to the President the expediency of a renewal by the President of the appeal to Congress made in his late annual message for a legislative declaration affirming and supporting the principle which has been hitherto disallowed in Great Britain, though been hitherto disallowed in Great Britain, though the same has been constantly and firmly maintained by the Executive Department in regard to an absolute equality and identity of civil rights between naturalized and native citizens of the United States when sojourning in foreign countries. The following is the letter addressed by Secretary

Seward to Mr. Moran:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1863.

SIR—The correspondence recorded in your legation is full of remonstrance and expostniation, which, by the President's direction, I have addressed to her Majesty's government against the imprisonment of Messrs. Warren and Costello; the reasons have been fully and frequently assigned why the judicial severity by the British government in these cases has tended to embarras the friendly relations between the two countries and to protract the political excitement which has so greatly disturbed the peace of the British realm and of the British provinces adjacent to the United States. On many occasions I have had the honor to urge upon the British government the necessity of a modification of the laws of the British realm in the case of subjects of Great British who have become citizens of the United States under our naturalization laws.

realm in the case of subjects of Great Britain who have become citizens of the United States under our insturalization laws.

By the President's direction, also, I have with much urgency invited the British government to enter into an equal treaty with the United States on that subject as a proceeding which is essential for the removal of discontent, which if suffered to continue might involve the two nations in reprisal or war. Hitherto these proceedings have been unfruitful, although we have many friendly assurances of a favorable disposition on the part of the British government. In connection with this matter the President now makes it my duty to give you a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, which was passed on the 16th of June. (Here the Secretary quotes the resolution above referred to.) The Secretary then adds:—I further call your attention to the fact that a bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, is now engaging the attention of the Senate, the effect of which bill if it should become a law will be to require the President to make reprisals in case of judical denial in Great Britain to naturalized Americans of the rights which are conceded them as native American citizens. You will be expected to read the resolution referred to, together with this instruction, to her Magesty's principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and to give him a copy of these papers if he shall require it. I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H, SEWARD.

Benjamin Moran, Esq., &c., &c.

The Ways and Means Committee on the Tariff.

The Ways and Means Committee on the Tariff.
The Ways and Means Committee talked over the tariff question at their meeting this morning, and of Pennsylvania, and S. Hooper, of Massachusetts both members of the committee, argued that some measures relatives to the tariff should be reported to the House. Other members of the committee were of the opinion that it is too late in the session to obtain action on the subject. The tariff men in the House will try to get something out of the committee, but it is hardly possible anything will be

Reported Division of Texas into Two States
The Reconstruction Committee will be a states

Reconstruction Committee will meet at two o'clock to-day to consider Thad Stevens' bill for the division of Texas into two or three States. Mr. Stevens now proposes to make two States out of Texas, one of which, according to its geographical position and character of people now there, will contain a majority of Germans, and the other a majority of negroes. This will secure, in Mr. Stevens' opinion, two loyal States.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, has prepared a bili providing for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau after the 1st of January It provides that if at that tim any of the late rebel States shall not be admitted to representation in Congress, the Bureau may be continued in them if it shall be deemed necessary to the interests of the freedmen. As Mr. Eliot sees no turned it over to Senator Howard, who will introduce it in the Senate and endeavor to get it over to

the House so as to pass it this session.

The Public Debt—Amount of Coin to be Paid Out by the Treasury.

No statement of the public debt will be published on the lat of July, as the month will terminate the fiscal year, and the condition of the national debt will be included in the annual report of the Secretary to Congress. The result of the financial transaction of the present month, it is thought, will show a small reduction of the debt. On the 1st of July, however, about \$35,000,000 in coin will have to be paid out of five-twenties and six per cent bonds of 1881, and \$7,000,000 principal on the loan of 1848. These exwith another large addition to the national indebted

The Interests of American Fisheries Not to be

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee has decided to report against the bill which passed the House authorizing the President to send a war vessel to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to look after the intereste of American fisheries. The committee do not think it necessary to take such action, and besides they do not want to give the President power to involve the country in war with Great Britain, which, they con-

Sums Required to Carry Out the Reconstruction Laws.
The Secretary of War sent to the House to-day a

communication from the Paymaster General, submitting an estimate of the amount required to meet the deficiencies in the appropriations for the execu-tion of the Reconstruction acts in the Fifth Military District for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1868, together with an estimate of the amount required after that date.

In the First district the deficiency is \$6,000; the amount required for holding elections to vote upon the registration or adoption of the constitution and for the registration of voters prior to such election is \$75,000; for the administration of justice by Mili-tary Commissioners to December 1, 1868, \$12,000; District says:—"If an election and registration are had between now and that time and the constitution adopted, the government of the State passing into the hands of the civil authorities of course no further sums will be needed for the purpose for which these are required. Should the constitution be rejected and the State remain in the control of the military ditional would be required for this district up to

In the Second district the deficiencies are \$127-898 25; required to June 30, 1869, \$24,000. Total \$151-

Third district-Total required to June 30, 1869, \$100,000 Fourth district-Deficiencies to June 30, 1868,

\$53,200; to June 30, 1869, \$108,480. Total, \$161,680. Fifth district—Deficiencies to June 30, 1868, \$45,000; to June 30, 1869, \$80,000. Total, \$125,000. Making a grand total of \$631,578 25.

Prospects of the Crops in Kansas. The crops throughout the whole of Kansas are reported to be the best ever known in the State, the corn and wheat crop being particularly fine. The farmers are in good spirits and expect to complete their wheat harvest by the end of the present week. It is thought that the crop will average thirty bushels

competent sources place the immigration to Kansas for the present year at one hundred thousand per

Betimates of the Strength of the Army. Secretary Schofield has transmitted to the Com-mittee on Military Affairs a statement of the estimated diminution of the army by expiration of term of service, death and desertion, up to January 1, 1869, and July 1 of the same year, as follows:— Cavalry to January 1, 1869. Should no further enlistments be made, the num-ber of enlisted men of the three arms in service will

Cavairy, January 1, 1869 5,456
Cavairy, July 4, 1869 3,224
Artillery, January 1, 1869 3,581
Artillery, January 1, 1869 2,210
Intantry, July 1, 1869 20,831
Infantry, July 1, 1869 11,725
Counsel for the Government in the Cotton

Hon. Robert J. Hale, of New York, has been em? ployed by the Secretary of the Treasury to manago before the Court of Claims the cotton cases in which the Department is interested. He has his office in the Treasury building.

the Treasury building.

Consular Convention Approved by the Senate.

The Senate has recently approved a Consular Convention and an extradition treaty with Italy.

Condition of the Congo Indians.

Colonel Samuel S. Smoot, who recently surveyed the Osage Indian lands, the sale of which is now exciting such reneral interest arrived in this offst last night.

such general interest, arrived in this city last night ports the Indians along the frontier of that State quiet and peaceable. The Osages are still on their reservations waiting for the action of Congress on the recent treaty. The contractors who have been furnishing them with rations at the expense of the government have received instructions from the department to discontinue subsisting the Indians, as the appropriations have been exhausted for some time, and this fact causes many apprehensions for the future of these tribes, as they cannot engage in the hunt without danger from the hostile bands Removal of the Navajoe Indians from Their

Present Reservation.

A despatch has been received here from General Sherman who has arrived at St. Louis from New Mexico, where he with Colonel Lappan have nding the removal of the Navajoe Indian

from their present reservation to a location further south. Colonel Lappan will remain in New Mexico for some time. The removal of these Indians is being made by the military, at a much less expense rities. The appropriations for expenses attending the work have not yet been made.

Naval Bulletin. Masters N. W. Swiner, J. A. Vaughan, George E. Ide and Oscar Waite, United States Navy, have been detached from the South Pacific squadron and ordered to return to New York. Surgeon E. Shippen, has been detached from the Canandaigua and placed on waiting orders.

Army Bulletin.

The following resignations have been accepted by the President, to take effect on the 19th inst.:—Assistant Surgeon W. R. Ramsey, Brevet Major United States army, and First Lleutenant T. D. Shepard Eleventh United States infantry. The resignation of Captain James M. Cutts, Twentieth infantry, has also

General orders from the War Department, issued to-day, increase the rate of compensation for offi-cers' quarters in New York city from June 1, and in St. Paul, Minn., from January 1, 1888, to \$18 per room.

## THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Semion.

REWATE

WARBINGTON, June 24, 1868. PETITIONS.

The Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of the Soldiers' and Sallors' Union of Washington, ask-ing for the passage of an eight hour law. Laid on

Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Conn., presented the petiti of the President and faculty of Yale College protest-ing against the action of the State of California in disposing of land in the Yosemite Valley, granted to that State, to private individuals, Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Messrs. FERRY and WILSON presented further pe-titions from soldiers of 1812 to be placed on the pen-sion rolls.

messars. Parky and wilson presented in the persion rolls.

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., presented the persion rolls.

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., presented the persion rolls.

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., presented the petition
of J. W. Barnes, Chairman of the State Workingmen's
Association of Massachusetts, protesting against the
misappropriation of public lands, particularly referring to the treaty with the Osage Indians.

Mr. MORRILL. (rep.) of Me., and Mr. POMEROY,
(rep.) of Kansas, presented similar petitions. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Md., presented the memorial of the ladies composing the Mount Vernon Association, asking an appropriation of \$9,000.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill relating to the Freedmen's Bureau and to provide for
its discontinuance. Referred to the Committee on

Military Affairs.
It provides that the General of the Army shall be

It provides that the General of the Army shall be empowered to designate what officer of the army, in rank not lower than a brigadier general, shall fill the office of Commissioner of the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands; and that said bureau shall be discontinued in the respective States where it now exists upon their readmission to representation in Congress, unless in the judgment of the Commissioner it shall be unadvisable to do so at that time.

Mr. Conness, (rep.) of Cal., called up the bill mating eight hours a day's work for laborers and mechanics in the gevernment employ.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to amend by inserting a proviso that unless otherwise provided by law the rate of wages paid by the United States shall be the current rate for the same labor for the same time at other places of employment.

Mr. Conness opposed the amendment, saying, that when he was a mechanic he had never done more or better work by the piece than when working but eight hours a day. He made a strong plea in favor of the elevation of labor, insisting that it is time the bone and muscle of the country should receive encouragement. It would be valuable as an example to other employers.

Mr. Sherman would favor the bill with this amendment. He saw no reason for discriminating in favor of government employee. They should be placed upon the same level with other working men. He had never seen the time when eight hours would cover his boro, and such was the case with most of the present.

Mr. Hendrick, (dem.) of lind., prononneed himself in favor of the bill and opposed to the amendments. He reminded the Senate that government workmen are not employed as continuously as those in private employment and thought eight hours work a day was enough for any man.

Mr. Monton, (rep.) of Ind., believed the amendment would defeat the purpose of the bill, which was to try the experiment whether as much labor can be performed in eight hours as in havor of settling this question which was now being agitated all over the country in this manner.

Mr. Strawakr, (rep.) of N. Y., asked whether the bill could not be modified so as to include Senators. If this reduction of labor would prolong life. If ten hours' labor was fraught with danger to human life he felt disposed to bid an arectionate farewell to his friends in this chamber.

Mr. Wolking, (rep.) of N. Y., asked whether the bill could not be modified so as to include Senators. If this reduction of labor would prevent in adding a

tion presented was whether one-fifth more should be paid in government employ than elsewhere. He pointed out that there is a law requiring the government to pay the highest current price for similar labor, and intimated that considerations of political advantage influence the advocates of this bill on both sides of the chamber. In regard to the argument of intellectual improvement, he said that was best left to individuals; legislation could not produce any effect in that direction. In a physical point of view heddin not see that Senators, even the Senator from Hassachusetts (Mr. Wilson), had suffered from their labors, though the latter had wrought thirteen orfifteen hours a day. (Laughter.) Neither had they been dwarfed intellectually. He took the same viewin regard to the political effect to be produced as expressed by Mr. Korrill, of Vermont. Let the labores in the arsenals and navy yards try the experience of working by the piece, as the Senator from California (Mr. Conness) said he had done, and they would gladly work ten hours. He deprecated any interference with natural competition, and insisted that mechanical should not be preferred overother labor, to which, he said, no such rules could be applied. In his opinion nobody in this country is injured by labor, for which there is always so large a denand. He would vote for the amendment and against the bill.

Mr. Panny favored the amendment. His opinions on the subject of an eight hour law, he said, were similar to he last speaker. The movement from the first had been in the interest of demagogues rather than laboring men. The working men would clearly see that this government was improperly interfering if it attempted to make sixteen hours instead of eight a day's labor. The laws of supply and demand should be left to their natural operation. In his own State (connecticut) the eight hour law was waste papir, and the employers and employed had returned it the principle of making their own agreements.

The amerdment was rejected, 16 to 21, as follows: YEAS—Moure. Cattell, Corbett, Davis, Edmunds, Pérry, Sessenden, Eward, Morgan, Morrill of Me, Morrill of Vi., Patterson of R. H., Rose, Sherman, Sumner, Van Winkle and Williams—16.

NAYS—Moure. Buckalew, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Crarin.

YEAR—Mesers Buckalow, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Cragin, Dixon, Loolittle, Fowler, Harian, Hendricks, Howard, McCreery, McDonald, Morton, Nye, Patterson of N. H., Patterson of Tenn., Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Yates—26.

NAYS—Mesers, Corbett, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessendon, Morgan, Morrill of Vi., Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Van Winkle—II. Winkle—11.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the title should be changed to a bill to increase the compensation of government employés twenty per cent.

Mr. CONNESS—Oh, that's only an eccentricty of the Senator. It has a very good title. The following is the bill:—

the bill:—

Be it enactet, &c., That eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics now employed, or who may be hereafter employed, by or on behalf of the government of the United States, and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby

of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are bereby repealed.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION HILL.
The special order of the day, the Legislative Appropriation bill, was taken up. The question was on the amendments by the Committee on Appropriations to the House bill.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Morrill, of Vt., to change the composition of the clerical force of the office of the Chief of Ordnance by increasing the number of the higher grades at the expense of the lower, but decreasing the whole number from thirty-six to twenty-five and lessening the cost.

Mr. SHERMAN urged the impolicy of thus interfering with the bill as reported, saying they might as well open up the whole interminable subject.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., saw no reason why a palpable reform should not be made in this particular question.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., asked if the commit-

question.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., asked if the commit-tee's amendments do not largely add to the departtee's amendments do not largely add to the departmental force.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., replied that the Senate committee had merely restored to the bill the clerks added to the departments by reason of labor entailed by the war, who could not as yet be dispensed

tailed by the war, who could not as yet be dispensed with.

The amendment was rejected.

The amendment of the committee appropriating \$20,000 for the expenses of the Department of Education was agreed to.

Other amendments by the committee were adopted:—increasing the appropriation for clerks, messengers and watchmen in the office of Assistant Treasurer at New York from \$60,000 to \$187,120; increasing the number of fourth class clerks in the office of the Secretary of War from four to seven; the number of clerks of class two in the Commissary General's office from four to fourteen; increasing the appropriation for saiaries in the office of the depository at Baltimore from \$3,000 to \$7,600.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Mc., the chairman of the committee, the following appropriations were stricken out:—\$5,500, salary of the chief of the bureau of yards and docks, on the ground that he now receives a compensation as an officer of the bureau of quipment and recruiting; the saiaries of the chief of the bureaus of navigation and ordnance, of construction and repairs, of steam engineering and of provisions and ciothing.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, re-

pairs, of steam engineering and of provisions and clothing.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported an amendment increasing the clerical force in theomic of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, which was agreed to.

Also an amendment increasing the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the internal revenue administration from six millions to eight millions.

Mr. Sherman read a letter from Commissioner Rollins to show the necessity for the increase, estimating the expenses of the fiscal year at \$8,200,000.

Mr. Trumbull asked if the special Treasury agents were provided for in the increase.

Mr. Sherman replied in the affirmative, saying that was regulated by law. Experience had shown that nine millions are required to carry on the Internal Revenue Department.

Mr. Trumbull reminded the Senate that they have no control of those special agents. In his opinion there would be a great pressure to increase their number.

number.
The amendment was sgreed to.
Mr. Sherman reported another amendment from
the Finance Committee increasing the appropriation
for incidental and miscellaneous expenses in the
office of the Secretary of the Treasury from \$10,000 to
\$100,000. Agreed to.
Also the following amendment:—For temporary
locks in the Treasury Department \$150,000, pro-

office of the Secretary of the Treasury from \$10,000 to
\$100,000. Agreed to.

Also the following amendment:—For temporary
clerks in the Treasury Department \$150,000, provided that the Secretary of the Treasury be and he
is hereby authorized in his discretion to classify the
clerks according to the character of the services.

Mr. Sherman said it reduced the amount at present appropriated, which was \$210,000; but it was
necessary to still maintain this force to attend to the
business growing out of the war.

Mr. Trumbull said this was an old friend under a
new name. It used to be called "extra compensation." It was a very considerable sum to be paid at
the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Conness made some remarks in opposition to
the amendment on the score of economy. He asked
why a bill for the reorganization of the Treasury bpartment, introduced by the Senator from Maine
(Fessenden) and referred to the Finance Committee,
had not been acted upon.

Mr. Sheeman replied that that bill—a very excellent one—had been reported by the committee, but as
it proposed to make an increase in compensation of
clerks, it had been thought advisable to defer its consideration until the force can be decreased. He intimated that the Senator's opposition was prompted by
hostility to the Secretary of the Treasury, from whom
a letter was read by Sherman's request, urging various changes in the pending bilt, several of which the
committee have adopted, and arguing that an increase of force is advisable until the business growing out of the war can be disposed of. Mr. Sherman
expressed the opinion that the Secretary administered his office honestly.

Mr. Conness was of opinion that the passage of the
bill, with its large increase of expense, would be a
public calamity. The Senator had sought an opportunity to defead the Secretary of the Treasury. He (Mr.
Conness) had never assailed the Secretary of the Treasury as much as he felt inclined to do, and if
he were called upon to describe that offi

to betray any party. He intimated that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations (Mr. Morrill, of Me.) had not thrown much light on this subject.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., said the Senator's attack on him and the Committee on Appropriations was gratultous, and that when he knew more about it he would have less to say. The committee had reported nothing but was imperatively demanded by law. The Committee on Finance had reported, as was its duty, matters outside of the law, on which question he (Mr. Morrill) did not undertake to shed any light.

Mr. Conness disavowed any intention to censure the Senator, or any special knowledge in the subject of finance.

Mr. Taumscul, called for the yeas and nays on the amendment, saying it was time to stop this annual appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to three thundred thousand dollars to be placed at the discretion of a single man. He had heard of instances of clerks in the department saying they had nothing to do and expected to be discharged.

M. Patterson, (rep.) of N. H., said the Committee on Retrenchment had called upon the Register of the Treasury, who had imformed them that in one month his force had been increased by thirteen men and one hundred and seventeen iadies. He said a general increase in the same ratio would entail an expense of a million instead of a hundred and fifty thousand.

Mr. Fessenden corroborated the statement, saying it arose from a large increase of business. He said many of the additional temporary clerks were required in New York and Philadelphia under the Treasury Department for the same ratio would entail an expense of a million instead of a hundred and fifty thousand.

Mr. Fessenden corroborated the statement, saying it arose from a large increase of business. He said many of the additional temporary clerks were required in New York and Philadelphia under the Treasury Department for the same reason, and he insisted that the Secretary for the France of the Treasury could have no motive in asking for extra clerks if the

journ it be till two o'clock to-morrow, which was agreed to. Shortly afterwards

Mr. Cambon, (rep.) of Pa., moved to reconsider the vote. He said there was no necessity to defer the hour of meeting because some Senators had been invited to a wedding. It was hardly fair that they should adjourn for that purpose, like a parcel of young boys. They could be better employed. The Senator (referring to Senator Henderson) was not the first that had been married, nor would be be the last. If any modification of their season was made he (Mr. Cameron) was in favor of meeting at six in the evening during the warm weather and sixing all night.

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. CONNESS called for the yeas and nays, but before the call was ordered Mr. TRUMBULL moved to adjourn, which was agreed to—22 to 13—and the Senate adjourned to meet at two o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1868.

PETITIONS IN PAVOR OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF,
Mr. KSILLEY, (rep.) of Pa., presented petitions of
lithographers, carpet manufacturers, paper makers,
machinists, locomotive builders and other manufacturers and workingmen at Philadelphia, representing
that the productive interests of the country are suffering and its industry paralyzed for want of suffcient protection against the cheaper labor of foreign
countries, &c., and praying Congress to resume the
consideration of the Tariff bill. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. PETITIONS IN PAVOR OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

mittee on Ways and Means.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, with the report of the Secretary of State, in reference to the cases of Warren and Costello, convicted and sentenced to penal imprisonment in Great Britain. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The SPEAKER also presented a communication from the Secretary of War with estimates of dimination of the army and of the amounts required for deficiencies in appropriations for the execution of the Reconstruction acts for the remainder of the present year, \$332,000, and for the next fiscal year \$400,000, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

privileged question, a report from the Committée on Elections on the credentials of the Arkansas members.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., made the point of order that the resolution of the House to proceed with the Tax bill to the exclusion of all other business prevented the report being made.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, on the ground that the admission of members to their seats was a question of the highest privilege, and as all persons who are really members are entitled to their seats and have a right to vote on all questions.

Mr. Scopield, from the Committee on Elections, then reported that the committee had carefully examined the credentials of Logan H. Roots, James Hind and Thomas Bolls, as Representatives from the State of Arkansas, and had found them in proper form, and had instructed him to offer a resolution directing the cath of office to be administered.

Mr. Brooks stated that he had a respectful protest against the admission of Arkansas, signed by all the democratic members of the House, and he asked that it might be entered on the journal.

Mr. Scopield said that after the resolution was adopted and the members from Arkansas sworn in the protest might be presented.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 101, nays 27—and Messurs. Root, Hind and Bolls, members elect from Arkansas, advanced to the Speaker's chair and took the oath of office.

Mr. Brooks the presented the protest, saying that it contained no personal allusions and was not disrespectful to any member or to the character of the majority.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohlo, said he had no objection to its being introduced, on the assurance that it was a paper respectful to the House, and that it should be printed in the Gode.

Mr. Brooks said he was satisfied with that.

The Protest was then presented as follows:—

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The protest was the presented of the Compress and to present one of the Northern and Western free people, we have power of the Northern and Western free people, we have power of the Northern and Western free people, we have power of the Northern and Western free people, we have power of the Northern and Western free people, we have power of the Northern and Western free people, we have power of the Northern and Western free people, we have power of the Northern and Western free people, we have power of the Northern and Western free people, we have power of the Northern and Western free people, we have power of the Northern and Western free people, we have power of the Northern and Western free people, we have power of the Northern and Western free people, we have power of the Northern and Western free people we have presented to be and the northern and Western free people we have presented to be and we was available of the law as a committee of Ways and Means, offreed three new sections, to condition from the best provided for the Northern and Western free people we have provided for by this act, shall be appointed to be and we made and the fore provided for by this act, which was appeared to the providing that the competition of the manner never before known under our law, but borrowed at best from imperial Roman ectonization or of the French Revolution. France is then recorded to have had five constitutions in three years, so frequently made and as frequently changed that they were ironically classed by the French people with the periodical literature of the day. Louislans, a colony of that France, has had four constitutional control of the state of the day. Louislans, a colony of that France, has had four constitutional control of the state of the day in France during the agonies and throse of the great Revolution. Laws and statute laws which can never be created by constitutions are appended more or less to all these counstitutions, and these bayonet created one branch of government, with no executive, no Senate, no House of Representatives, no indicary have ordained irrepealable, reversable to execute by the Executive, the Senate and the House of Representatives of legitimate governments when acting in unison and all combined. All this has been done without regard to praceding constitutions or precedents or to the common law of the State or to the laws of the nation. The military, while while under legitimate institutions can, only be used in times of control the state. The General of the Army, who represents the sword, and only the sword, of the republic, has been existed by acts of Congress above the constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy in order to execute those unlikary decrees, and as the surer way to rout out every vestige left of constitutional law of liberty in the same Generalisty domination with the North and West as veil as the South, has been selected in party convention at Chiego to head the electoral vote for the Presidency in ten of the same of all the same of the responsibility o

After the protest had been read the House at forty-five minutes past twelve went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Bisine, of Maine, in the chair, and

tion being on the amendment offered last night he. Harding, providing that the act shall not construed to prohibit the producing of alcohol in distillery by primary continuous distillation. The proposition was discussed by Messra. Harding, Ganeld, Paine, Ingersoll and Logan. Finally the amendment was rejected.

proposition was discussed by Messrs. Harding, Garfield, Paine, Ingersoil, and Logan. Finally the amendment was rejected.

No amendments were made to section eleven, which prohibits distillation in breweries or sugar refineries. Section twelve imposes a tax on every registered distillery having an aggregate capacity for mashing and fermenting one hundred bushels of grain or less in twenty-four hours of, five dollars per day, and of three dollars per day of every hundred bushels in twenty-four hours, not more than two dollars per day to be paid on any distillery while work is suspended. This section was opposed by Mr. Knorw, idem. Jof Ky., who moved to reduce the five dollars and three dollars to one dollar.

Mr. Myers, (rep.) of Pa., opposed the amendment and advocated the system of taxation by capacity. He said he had voted to reduce the tax to fifty centa, and that the twelfth section, fixing a specific additional tax upon capacity, approximated to what he believed should be the principle of the bill. He wished that principle to be tested, in order to see whether the results would not lead next year to a simplification of the law and to the extension of the principle to the whole system.

Mr. Broomall, (rep.) of Pa., moved to increase the five dollars and three dollars to ten dollars and six dollars. He said it was with great reluctance that he consented to the reduction of the whiskey tax to fifty cents, and had only consented to it because of the assurance that the high tax could not be collected, and, therefore, he desired to have it doubled, as the estimate was that the special tax would only amount to one and a quarter cents per gallon.

Mr. Brock, (dem.) of Ky., opposed the section as minut to the small distillaries.

would only amount to one and a quarter cents per gallon.

Mr. Beck, (dem.) of Ky., opposed the section as unjust to the small distilleries.

Mr. Schenok defended the section, and said that if any change was to be made in it he preferred to have the rates raised rather than lowered.

Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa., spoke in favor of the section as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. He thought that the principle of taxation, taken in connection with the reduction of direct tax to fifty cents, furnished the best means of collecting the tax on whiskey.

Mr. BOUTWELL, (rep.) of Mass., suggested that the minimum capacity should be at twenty bushels a day, and the tax should be fixed at two dollars each twenty bushels.

wenty bushels.

Mr. Schenck thought that Mr. Boutwell's proposi-

Mr. Schenck thought that Mr. Boutwell's proposition might be acceptable.

Mr. BECK proposed to make an amendment to
make the tax one cent on the registered number of
bushels that can be mashed in twenty-four hours,
which was rejected—3! to 6?.

The other amendments were withdrawn.

Mr. BOUTWELL then moved to amend by making
the tax on the mashing and fermenting capacity as
follows:—On the first twenty bushels of grain or
sixty gallons of molasses or less in twenty-four hours
two dollars per day, and two dollars per day for
every twenty bushels of grain or sixty gallons of molasses of such capacity in excess of the first twenty
bushels. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. INGERSOLL. (rep.) of Ill., moved to strike out
the provision for paying two dollars per day while
the distillery is idle.

Mr. Schenck opposed the amendment, and it was
rejected by 42 to 60.

Mr. MUNGEN, (dem.) of Ohio, opposed the principle
of taxation by capacity, and made a scientific argument against it.

Mr. Schenck proposed to stop all debate on the

of taxation by capacity, and made a scientific argument against it.

Mr. SCHENCK proposed to stop all debate on the tweifth section and on all the sections down to and including section forty-three, these sections only affecting matters of detail in reference to distilleries, leaving them open to amendment, otherwise the committee would never get through the bill.

Mr. INGERSOLL objected.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that the committee rise in order to make the motion in the House.

The committee rose and the motion was made in the House and agreed to. So all debate on the bill down to section forty-three, page fifty-two, was closed.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to strike out the twenty-

down to section forty-three, page fifty-two, was closed.

Mr. I-gersoll moved to strike out the twenty-ninth section, which authorizes officers to require the water to be drawn of from wormtubs when the still is not at work, which was rejected by a vote of 7 to 82.

Mr. Ingresoll moved to strike out the thirty-third section, which forbids distillation between eleven o'clock on Saturday night and ten o'clock on Monday morning, which was rejected.

No amendments other than verbal were made to sections from twelve to forty-six, all relating to distillation.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee of Ways and Means, offered three new sections, to come in after section forty-six, the first providing for appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury, on recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of one officer for each United States Judicial district, to be called a Supervisor of Internal Revenue on distilled spirits and tobacco; the second, directing that no general or special agent of the Treasury Department in connection with the internal revenue, except as provided for by this act, shall be appointed commissioned, employed or retained in office; and the third, declaring that no assessor or collector shall be authorized to enter any district other than the one for which he has been appointed for the purpose of exercising authority.

After explanation by Mr. Logan the second and third sections were agreed to.

Mr. Koontz, (rep.) of Pa., moved to amend the

ndment of Mr. Koontz was re

amount of gaugers' fees to three thousand dollars a year.

The amendment of Mr. Koontz was rejected.

Mr. JUDD, (rep.) of Ill., suggested that the point had been reached for going back and disposing of an amendment to the first section, which had been ieft undisposed of.

The amendment to the first section was accordingly taken up. It was to add to the requirement of the payment of fifty cents tax on every gallon by the distiller, owner or any person having possession thereof the words, "before removal from the distillery warehouse, except as otherwise provided by this act."

Mr. Judd moved to strike out the words "except as otherwise provided by this act." his object being to have no exceptions to the requirement that the tax shall be paid before the whiskey is removed from the distiller's warehouse.

Mr. Judd's amendment was agreed to and then the amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Boutwell offered an amendment to the forty-ninth section providing that the business of distilling alcohol and spiritous liquors for exportation may be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury on the application of distiliers, and that distilleries not so authorized shall not distill for export. He argued in favor of and explained what would be the operation of his amendment.

Mr. Prick, (rep.) of lowa, also opposed it, arguing that there was no safety except in requiring all spirits to pay the tax at the distiliery, and in allowing a drawback on the exported liquors.

Mr. Pains, (rep.) of lowa, also argued against Mr. Boutwell's proposition. He calculated that the United States would lose no less than fifteen hundred thousand dollars in order to let Mr. Boutwell's friends from Boston make a million dollars by the export trade in rum. He confessed that he was willing to see that export trade crushed rather than have it continued at such a loss argued against the proposition.

ment. Mr. Allison, (rep.) of Iowa, also argued against the proposition.

Without disposing of the amendment, the committee, at half-past four, took a recess till half-past seven P. M.

Revening Session.

The House at half-past seven o'clock, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Tax bill, the question being on Mr. Boutwell's amendment to amend the forty-ninth section by authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to permit some distillers to distill alcohol and spirits for exportation.

ing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to permit some distillers to distill alcohol and spirits for exportation.

Mr. Logan offered as a substitute for it an amendment to allow a drawback on spirits exported.

On a division there was no quorum voting. The roll was therefore called, and eighty members—less than a quorum—answered to their names.

The doors were ordered to be closed, and the names of absentees were called for excuses. Many members were excused on account of sickness, and others on account of being absent by leave of the House.

Mr. INGERSOLL suggested that all the members have leave of absence for this evening.

The SPEAKER said the call must be proceeded with.

The call of absentees having been concluded a warrant was issued by the Speaker directing the Sergeant-at-arms to arrest and bring before the bar of the House such absent members as had not been excused.

Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest and bring before the bar of the House such absent members as had not been e xcused.

Immediately afterwards about a score of the absentees, who had collected in the lobbies, were presented by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and ordered to be discharged on the payment of fines.

A quorum having thus been obtained, after nearly an hour's delay, all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

Mr. Logan made an argument in advocacy of the amendment offered by him as a substitute for that of Mr. Boutwell. He said that inasmuon as the bill provided that the tax shall be paid at the distiliery warehouse it was but right to allow a drawback of the taxes paid on alcohol and rum, and his amendment placed sufficient guards around it so as to guard against fraud, by requiring the testimony of sworn witnesses at the place where the articles are shipped, and of sworn witnesses after they shall have reached the hauds of the consignee abroad. This provision was absolutely necessary to prevent fraud. Under the transportation in bond system of the present law the most immense frauds were perpetiated and could easily be continued, and the only way to put a stop to them was to require the tax to be baid.